REMARKS

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-4 under 35 USC 103 as being obvious over Inaba et al. (JP 401008674) in view of Mizuno (USP 6,018,189), stating that Inaba et al. discloses bumps 4 on said surface of said semiconductor chip 1 provided with a recess in a surface thereof that faces each of the leads 9 with the recess being in the shape of an inverted truncated pyramid and comprising guide surfaces that are inclined surfaces that are formed between a bottom of said recess and open edges of said recess and directs Applicant's attention to Figs. 1 and 2 of Inaba et al., but states that Inaba et al. fails to disclose leads provided with a projection being formed at one end thereof so as to be bonded to each of the bumps, said projection being formed with guided surfaces that are inclined surfaces; Mizuno discloses a lead with an inclined surface that is bonded to the bump; and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Inaba et al. in view of the teachings of Mizuno.

In reply thereto, Applicant has carefully reviewed Inaba et al. and respectfully submits that the structure shown in Figs. 1(a) and 1(b) are merely squares or rectangular slots. The same can be said of the structure shown in Figs. 2(a) through 2(d). In addition, Applicant respectfully submits that in Fig. 1(c) is merely shown a triangular cutout. In contrast thereto, Applicant's invention requires a recess in the shape of an inverted truncated pyramid. Applicant respectfully submits that a pyramid is a structure with a square base and four triangular sides meeting at a point or a solid figure having a polygonal base wherein the sides of which form the basis of a triangular surfaces meeting at a common vertex (see page 1468 of Webster's Dictionary of the English Language, enclosed herewith). In addition, Applicant respectfully submits that the word truncated further describes the shape of the recess and requires that part of the pyramid, namely the point be cutoff (see definition of "truncated" in Webster's Dictionary of the English Language at page 1963 enclosed herewith). Therefore, Applicant respectfully submits that Inaba et al. does not teach a recess of the shape required of Applicant's invention.

Applicant has further carefully reviewed Mizuno and particularly Fig. 7 thereof and respectfully submits that in Fig. 7 is shown leads 3 with a triangular shaped slot and a semiconductor chip 1 with bumps 2. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that Mizuno does not teach that which the Examiner states it does.

In view of the above, therefore, Applicant respectfully submits that the combination of Inaba et al. and Mizuno is not Applicant's invention and claims 1-4 are not obvious over Inaba et al. in view of Mizuno.

In view of the above, therefore, it is respectfully requested that this Amendment be entered, favorably considered and the case passed to issue.

Please charge any additional costs incurred by or in order to implement this Amendment or required by any requests for extensions of time to KODA & ANDROLIA DEPOSIT ACCOUNT NO. 11-1445.

Respectfully submitted,

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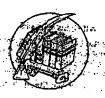
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Pygmy

3. [p-] any person, animal, or plant abnormally undersized; a dwarf.
4. [p-] an insignificant person or thing.
Also spelled Pigmy.
Pyg'my, a. i. of the Pygmies.
2. [p-] very small.
3. [p-] insignificant.
Also spelled Pigmy.
Pygmy anteloge; the kleenebok.
Pygmy zoors; any of a group of very small geese.

gerson owi; the gnome owl.

hygmy parrot; a very small green parrot,
not larger than a sparrow, of the genus Nasiterna and native to New Guinea and the

adjacent islands.

torm and native to New Cumen and the adjacent islands.

pyg'my weed, m. a minute, annual plant, Tillza simplex, having inconspicuous solitary white flowers, sessile in their axils.

Pygō brañ'chi-â, n.pl. [Gr. pygō, rump, and branchia, gills.] a group of gastropods having a wreath of gills around the anus.

pygō pod, n. [Gr. pygō, rump, and podos, foot.] any bird of the Pygopodes.

Pygop'ō dōs, n.pl. an order of web-footed birds in which the legs are placed far back of the middle, causing the body to be nearly erect when standing. The grebes, loons, auks, and divers are included in this order.

Pygō pod'i dae, n.pl. a family of lizards having no forelegs and undeveloped hind legs. They are native to Australia.

pygop'ō dous, a pertaining to or resembling

pp. 200%-dous, a. pertaining to or resembling the Pyzopodes.
pp. 20 style, n. [Gr. pyz, rump. and sijios. column.] a plate of bone made up of caudal vertebrae joined together and forming the last bone of the spinal column in most birds; the verter py'ic, a. [Gr. pyon, pus, and -ic.] of pus; puru-

py'in, s. [Gr. pyos, pus.] a mixture of proteins

found in ous py ja'mas, n.pl. pajamas: British spelling. pyk'ar, n. a kind of fishing boat. [Obs.]

pyk'är, n. a kind of fishing boat. [Obs.]
pyk'nic, v. [from Gr. pyknos, compact, solld;
and id.] in psychology, designating or having
a body type characterized by roundness of
contour, squatness, fleshiness, etc.
pyk'nic, n. a person of the pyknic type.
pyk'nom'e: er, n. same as pycnometer.
py'ia, n. pl. py'lae or py'lae, [Gr. pylz, a
gate.] the duct between the iter and the third
ventricle of the brain.
pyl'agore, n. [Gr. Pylagoras, from pylz, a
gate, and ageirsin, to collect.] in ancient
Greece, a delegate or representative of a city,
sent to the Amphictyonic council.
py'lan'gl'al, s. of or pertaining to the pylangium.

py lan'di al, a. of or pertaining to the pylangium.

py lan'di um, n. [Gr. pylò, gate, and angeion,
a vessel.] the first and unsegmented part of
the arterial trunk in the lower vertebrates.

py'leph-lō bl'tis, n. [Gr. pylò, gate, and
phieps, phiebos, vein, and it's.] inflammation
of the portal vein.

py'lon, n. [Gr. pylòn, a gateway.]

1. a gateway.
2. a truncated pyramid, or two of these,
serving as a gateway to an Egyptian temple.
3. any slender, towering structure flanking
an entrancaway, supporting telegraph wires,
marking a course in an air race, etc.

py-lō-rec'tō.my, n. [Gr. pylōros, gateleeper,
and ektomē, a cutting out.] the surgical removal of the pyloric end of the stomach.

py-lor'ic, a. pertaining to or situated near the
pylorus; as, the pyloric artery.

py-lō'rus, n.; pl. py-lō'rī, [Gr. pylōros, a gatekeeper.]

1. the opening from the stomach into the

1. the opening from the stomach into the cuodenum, the first part of the small in-

testine.

2. a structure separating the gastric and somatic cavities in aphenopheres.

py'o, from Gr. tyon, pus.] a combining form meaning: (a) pur, as in pyogenio; (b) suppurative, as in pyoeis. Also pr, as in pyemia.

pyrother, an pyona. Also py-, as in pyemia. pyrother, an [pyo-, and Gr. kšiš, hernia.] a hernia which contains pus.

py-6-cy'à nin, n. a blue or violet ptomaine found in pus and caused by the growth of Bacillus pyocyaneus.

py-6-cyst, n. a cyst containing pus.

py'o-cyte, n. [990-, and Gr. kytos, a hollow, cell.] a pus corpuscle.
py''ō-dEr-mā-tī'tis, n. [990-, Gr. derma, skin, and -tis.] any purulent skin disease.

py 6 gen'e sis, n. [pyo-, and Gr. generis, ori-gin, beginning.] in medicine, the formation of

gm, beginning in meeting, the totalistic to pus; pyosis, pyosis, producing or secreting pus, pyosis, o. [pyo-, and Gr. cidos, form.] of or resembling pus.

sembling pus. py/5-ne-phri'tis, n. [pyo- and sephritis.] puru-

lent nephritis.

py"o pneu mo tho rax (-nt-), n. [pyo-, and Gr. pneumon, lung, and E. thorax.] a collection of pus and air or gas in the pleural cavity.

of pus and air or gas in the pleural cavity.
pp#ö-poi.e/sis, n. [pyo-, and Gr. poicin, to
make.] pyogenesis.
py-ör-rhē/a, py-ör-rhoe/a (-re/), n. [pyo-, and
Gr. rhe/n, to flow.] a discharge of pus; especially, pyorrhea alveolaris.
py-ör-rhē/a al-vē/fō-lā/ris, an infection of the
gums and tooth sockets, characterized by the
formation of pus and, usually, by loosening of
the teeth.

py-for-rhoe'al, and, usually, by insecting of the teeth al, py-for-rhoe'al, a. of, having the nature of, or characterized by pyorrhea. py#6-sap-re'rni'a, a. [pyo-, Gr. sapros. rotten, and hasma, blood.] purulent infection of the blood.

blood, py-5'sis, n. [Gr.] the formation or discharge of pus; suppuration. py'ot. n. same as biel.

py'0t, n. same as pres.
py'0t hô'rax, n. an accumulation of pus in the
pleural cavity; empyema.
py'0 xan'thôse (-san'), n. [pyo-, and Gr. zanthos, yellow.] a brownish-red to yellow pigment found in pus.
nor-, puro.

itos, yellow, a brownish-red to yellow pigment found in pus.

pyr-, pyro-, pyro-, pyr. fire, and akanthos, thorn, an evergreen species of thorn, Craizzus pyracantha, with fiame-colored berries, found in the south of Europe.

pyr'ail, a. pertaining to a pyre, [Rare.] pyr'dild, n. [Ll. pyrolis, from Gr. pyr, fire.] any moth of the family Pyrolidz.

Pyral'l-dae, n.pl. a family of moths of which there are many species, mostly small and injurious, as the bee moth, meal moth, etc. they have narrow, triangular forewings, broader hind wings, and long legs.

pyral'l-did, a. and n. same as pyralidid.

pyral'l-did, a. and s. same as pyralidid.

pyral'l-did, a. of the Pyralidae family.

pyral'l-did, a. of or resembling the pyralidae.

pyr'a-mid, n. [Pr. pyramids; L. pyramis; Gr. pyramis, pyromidos, a pyramid; ME. had piramis, from L.]

1. a huge structure with a square base and four triangular sides meeting at a point, built by the ancient Egyptians as a royal tomb.

2. an object or formation shaped like a pyramid.

3. in crystallography, a form in which the

pyramid.

pyramid.

3. in crystallography, a form in which the faces intersect the vertical and lateral axes.

4. in geometry, a solid figure having a polygonal base, the sides of which form the bases of triangular surfaces meeting at a common vertex. a tree grown or trained in pyramidal

5. a tree grown or trained in pyramical form.
6. in anatomy, a conical bony projection on the posterior wall of the tympanum, immediately behind the oval aperture (fenestra ovalis) of the ear.
7. [pl.] a game, pyramid pool.
2. pyramid pool; a form of pool in which the balls are racked in a triangular form instead of being spotted at the diamonds of the table.

the (Great) Pyramids; the three large pyramids at El Glza, Egypt: the largest is the Pyramid of Cheops.

pyr'a-mid, v.t. and v.t. 1. to build up in the form of a pyramid; to collect in a mass or

torm of a pyramid; to collect in a mass or heap.

2. to engage in (a series of buying or selling operations) during an upward or downward trend in the stock market, working on margin with the profits made in the transactions, pyram'dali, a. [Pr. pyramidal; It. piramidale.]

1. of, pertaining to, or of the form of a pyramid.
2. in biology, conical; pointed, as the prickles of some roses.

3. in crystallography, same as tetragonal.

pyramidal numbers; the third order of figurate numbers.
y-ram'd-ddle, s. in anatomy, the cunciform bone of the carpus.
y-ram'i-dai-ly, adv. 1. in the form of a pyr-

2. extremely; exceedingly; supremely. [Obs.]

pyrheliometer

pyram'i-dāte, a. pyramidal. [Ran.] pyr a mid'iç, pyr a mid'iç al, a. pyr a mid'iç al ly, adv. in a pyramidal pyramidical ness, s. the state of

pyramidica.

pyr's mid'i-on, n.; pl. pyr's mid'i

apex of an obelisk, resembling a propyram'i-doid, n. [Gr. pyramis, a

and eidos, form.] a solid resembling a

myram'i-da. pyr'a mis, s.; pl., py-ram'i dee, a projection of the pyriam pyr's mis, si,; pl., py-ram'i dee, a pyriam pyr's mis, si, pl., py-ram'i dee, a py-ra

[Obs.]
pyr's moid, s. pyramidoid. [Rare.]
pyr's mus and This'bë, [L.; Gr.
and L.; Gr. Thisbs.] Babylonian by
story is told in Ovid's Metamorphona
mus, believing Thisbe killed by a hou
he finds her blood-stained veil at their
ing place, kills himself; and Thisbe,
ing place, kills himself; and Thisbe,
indis him dying, kills hereelf,
py'ran, s. (from pyrons.) any of a
closed-chain compounds, Cafted, the
which contains one oxygen atom
which contains one oxygen atom
py-risr'dy rite, s. [Gr. pyr, fire. and

carbon atoms.

py-fir'dy-rite, n. [Gr. pyr, fire, and silver.] a lustrous, dark-red or black essiver and antimony, 3Ag-S-Sb-Sa agonal crystalization.

pyre, n. [Gr. pyr, fire, a heap of carbon ble materials arranged for the burntarial stranged for the burntarial or the pyropse or corpses; a funeral pile.

py-re'na, a.; pl. py-re'nae, same a

(seed).

py-rē-mār'i-um, n.; pl. py-rē-mār'i
botany, a pome, particularly one hav
renes. [Rare.]
py'rēne, n. [Gr. pyrēn, stone of a ma
atone or seed of apples, pears, etc.

atone or seed of apples, pears, etc. pyrene, n. [Or. byr, fire, and -enc.] one hydrocarbons. Cullis, obtained in the distillation of fats, resins, and coal Pyrene'an, a. [Fr. Pyrénées, the Pyrene'en of or pertaining to the Pyrenees, a mountains separating France from pyrenem'a tous, a. [Gr. byren, took fruit, and haima, blood.] having mared blood corpuscles.

py re nin, n. a substance found in the of cells.

or cells.

pp. re'noid, n. [Gr. pyrën, stone of a fuji
eidos, form.] a rounded granule found
chromatophores of Protosoa and Presy
and epecially active in the formation

starch.
py.re'noid, a. resembling a wart in term
Py re''noi my ce'tee, n.pl. [Gr. pyre, a
a fruit, and myketes, mushrooms] a
ascomycetous fungi, chiefy parasiv
very injurious to plants, the ergot.

purpused, being an example.

9-reth'rin, n. [L., from Gr. pyrshvon, few.] a soft reain extracted from Rulrethr's by alcohol and ether, Later manhave shown it to be a mixture of two

py-reth'rine, n. an alkaloid found in the of Anacyclus pyrethrum, the pelling Spain reth'rum, m [L., from Gr. pyrabros.

few.]

1. a section of the genus Chrysman
including various garden plants.

2. [p-] any plant of this genus; also,
powder made from certain of these for
py-retric, a. [Gr., from pyr. fire.]

1. of or causing fever.

2. feveriah.
py-retric, n. a medicine for fever; a feint
Rara.]

2. feverish.

P\$ret'ic, n. a medicine for fever; a sin [Rare.]

pyr'é-to., firom Gr. pyretos, burning fever.] a combining form meaning frui, pyretology: also, before a vowel, pyretology: also, and fevers.

pyretology: also, before a vowel, pyretology: n. the branch of which deals with fevers.

pyretology: n. the branch of which deals with fevers.

pyretology: n. the branch of which deals with fevers.

pyrex, n. firom pie, and L. rez, king; fell from Gr. pyr. a fire, pyra, hearth, a resistant glassware for cooking, etc.: a mark (Pyrex).

pyrex'i-â, n. [Mod. L., from Gr. pyrexisting inhess.] fever.

pyrex'i-âl, a. of or having a fever; pyrex'i-âl, a

1468 fāte, fār, fāst, fall, fināl, cāre, at; mēte, prey, hēr, met; pīne, marīne, bīrd, pin; nōte, mōve, for, atom, not; moon, bī ted by a trumpet.

Hashana: so called pets in the temple. pi., pp.: trumpet. ith a trumpetlike

noise abroad, funnel or mouth of

or blow a trumpet. lke sound, as an

a stentor (proto-

creeper. ed on the trumpet; gent or imperative

rt shell. dy, woody, climb-

bearing large, red, it is native to the ted States, but is nament: also called ash, and trumps

reon who plays a who signals on a

as or heralds some-

long-legged, long-pirds of the genus y; the agami.

rested crown and uris hecateia, found ercoid sea fish of

th American wild with a loud, res-

Centriscus scolopus; e, or snipefish; so pular snout.

of a number of ed flowers, as the trumpet honeyhese plants.

:-shaped gall pro-: United States by iticola. :ty of the bottle

a twining Amerirempervirens, bear-intly colored flow-outside and yellow rumpet flower.

ct of producing a rumpet, or of pro-iething. inel cut behind the :lt. Dial.]

y, any one of sev-Sarracenia, of the d States: so called imble trumpets. I trumpeter in a

trumpet (musical wild lettuce. Lac-

a. shaped like s clogy and botany, extremity like the

the genus Triton; secause it can be

produced by a

lco; as, to expose

i), a. having a ipet.
ropla peliata, of imerica: so called a used for musical rumpetwood and

ot; moon, book;

trumpet vine

nump'et vine, see trumpet cresper. trump'et weed, n. 1. boneset, a shrubby plant with flat clusters of grayish-white or purple flowers.

purple nowers.
2. joe-pye weed, a tall plant with large clusters of rose or purplish flowers.
3. same as trumpet milkweed.
4. the sea trumpet (seaweed).

trump'et wood, n. see trumpet tree, trum'ple, n. a gull, the skua, trump'like, d. resembling a trumpet; as, a trump'like tone.

rumpine tone.

rum'cil, a. [L. fruncus, trunk, and -ol.] of or

pertaining to the trunk, as of a body or tree.

trum'cilto, v.!; truncated, pl., pp.; truncating,

ppr. 1. to cut off a part of; to shorten by

cutting; to lop.

2. in crystallography, to cut off or replace

(an angle) by a plane.

trum'cilto, a. [L. fruncatus, pp. of fruncars, to

cut off.]

rum (ate, a. [D. suncaus, pp. or suncaus, o cut off.]

1. truncated.

2. in botany and soology, having a square or broad end; appearing as if cut off at the tip; ending in a transverse line; as, a truncate tail.

trun'ca ted, a. 1. cut short or appearing as if

rufficated, a. 1. cut anort or appearing as a cut short.

2. (a) cut off or replaced by a plane face: said of the angles or edges of a crystal or solid figure; (b) having its angles or edges cut off or replaced in this way: said of a crystal or solid figure.

3. having the vertex cut off by a plane: said of a cone or pyramid: of, frustum, ungula.

of a cone or pyramid: of, frustum, ungula.
truñ'çāte-ly, adv. in a truncate manner.
truñ-çā'tion, n. 1. the act of truncating or
the state of being truncated.
2. in crystallography, the replacement of an
edge by a plane, especially by one equally inclined to the adjoining faces,
truñ'çà-tūre, n. in zoology, truncation,
trunch, n. a small stake or post. [Obs.]
trun'cheŏn, n. [OFr. tronson, tronchon, dim.
of tronc; L. truncus, a trunk, stock.]
1. a short, thick staff; a cudgel; a club:
now used chiefly of a policeman's baton.
2. any staff or baton of authority.
3. the shaft of a spear. [Archale.]
4. a trunk or stem, especially one with the
branches lopped off. [Obs.]
trun'cheŏn, v.t. to beat with a truncheon; to

trun'cheon, v.t. to beat with a truncheon; to

cudgel. trun cheoned, a. furnished with a truncheon. trun'cheoned, a. furnished with a truncheon.
trun'cheoner, trun-cheoneer', s. a person
armed with a truncheon. [Rare.]
trun'cus, s.; pl. trun'cl, [L., trunk, stock.]
1. in botany and zoology, the trunk.
2. in anatomy, the trunk or body; also, the
main stem of a vessel or nerve.
3. in entomology, the thorax.
trun'dle (-dl), s. [altered (after the s.) from
earlier trendle, trindle; AS, trendel, a circle.]
1. a little wheel; a roller; a caster.
2. a kind of small cart or truck with low
roller wheels.
3. (a) that motion characteristic of moving
on small roller wheels; a rolling motion; (b)
its sound.

its sound.
4. a lantern wheel; also, any of its bars.
5. a trundle bed.

5. a trundle bed.
6, in heraldry, a spool of gold thread.
trun'dle, v.t. and v.i.; trundled, pt., pp.;
trundling, ppr. 1. to roll along.
2. to rotate.

2. to rotate.

frun'dle bed, a low bed that is moved on trundles, or casters; a truckle bed.

trun'dle-head, (-hed), s. 1. in nautical usage, the head of a capstan having peripheral sockets into which the capstan bars are inserted.

2. one of the end disks of a lantern wheel or trundle wheel.

trun/dle-rāli, n. a curied tail; also, a dog with such a tail. [Archaic.] trunk, n. [OFr. trone; L. truncus, a trunk, stock, stem, from truncus, maimed, mutilated.]

1. the main etem or body of a tree, considered apart from its roots and branches.

2. the body of a human being or animal considered apart from the head and limbs.

3. the main body of a nerve, blood vessel, etc., as distinguished from the branches.

4. a long, flaxible anout or probects as of

etc., as distinguished from the oranges,
4. a long, flexible anout or proboscis, as of
an elephant.
5. In architecture, the shaft of a column.
6, a box or chest, often reinforced with

metal, cloth, or leather, used to carry clothing and personal effects, as for a vacation.

7. a long tube through which pellets of clay, beans, peas, etc. are blown. [Ohs.]

8. a large, long, boxilke shaft, pipe, etc. used to convey water, air, etc. from one point to another,

point to another,

9, in trunk engines, a large pipe passing longitudinally through the cylinder attached to the piston and moving with it, its diameter being sufficient to allow one of the connecting rods to be attached to the crank and the other and pivoted to the piston; also, a trunk angine.

end plvoted to the piston; also, a trunk engine.

10. a lobster pot.

11. [pi.] trunk hose.

12. [pi.] tight-fitting, very short breeches worn by men for athletics, etc.

13. a trunk line.

14. the thorax of an insect.

15. in nautical usage, (a) the part of a cabin above the upper deck; (b) a boxilize or funnellike casing, as for a centerboard, for connecting upper and lower hatches, etc.

runk. a pertaining to or designating a main

connecting upper and lower hatches, etc. trufik, a. pertaining to or designating a main line, as of a railroad or telephone system. trufik, s.t.; trunked (trufikt), pt., pp.; trunking, ppr. to truncate. [Obs.] trufik'back, n. the leatherback, a soft-shelled turtle, Dermochelys corlaces: also called trufk turtle.

turtle, Dermochelys coriaces: also called frums turtle, trunked (trunkt), a. 1. having a trunk.

2. beheaded. [Obs.]

trunk en'gine, a steam or internal-combustion engine in which the connecting rod is pivoted directly to the piston.

trunk'flah, n.; pl. trunk'flah or trunk'fishes, any of a group of tropical fishes whose bodies are encased in fused, bomy plates, with only the mouth, eyes, fins, and tail projecting through.

trunk'ful, n. as much as a trunk will hold.

trunk höse, a kind of full, baglike breeches reaching about halfway to the knee, worn by men in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

trufik line, a main line of a railroad, canal, telephone system, etc.

rairoad, canai, telephone system, etc. trunk näll, a short nall having a convex head, used in decorating trunks,

truñk'nōşe, s. the sea ele

phant.
trunk'work, s. underhand
or secret work. [Obs.]
trun'nel, s. a treenail.

trun'nel, s. a treenail.
trun'nion (-yun), s. [Fr.
trognos, a stump, trunk,
dim. of tros, tronc, a trunk,
stem.]

1. either of two cylindrical projections from
the sides of a cannon, mortar, etc. which rest
in the cheeks of the carriage, forming supports for the piece and an axis on which it
plyots.

2. one of the hollowers

pivots.

2. one of the hollow axes on which the cylinder of an oscillating steam engine reciprocates, and through which steam is received and exhausted.

trun'nioned, s. having trunnions.

trun'nion plate, 1. a plate acting as a shoulder for a gun trunnion.

2. a metal plate on a gun carriage under the trunnion and covering the upper part of the sideplece.

trun'nion ring, a ring on a cannon directly in front of the trungions. clon, s. the act of pushing or thrusting.

[Rare.]
truss, n. [ME. trusse, from trussen, to truss;
OFr. trossee, from trosser.]
1. a bundle or pack.
2. a bundle of hay, especially one of a certain weight (usually 56-50 lbs.), or of straw (usually 36 lbs.).
3. in botany, a tuft of flowers formed at the top of the main stalk or stem.
4. in nautical usags, an Iron band having a gooseneck used to keep the center of a yard to the mast.
5. in building a framework of word.

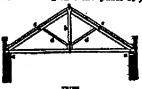
to the mast.

5. in building, a framework of wood, metal, or both for supporting a roof, bridge, etc. The simplest example of a truss is the principal or main couple of a roof, in which a s, the tlebeam, is suspended in the middle by the king post b to the apex of the angle

trust

■NO. 994■■■P. 6■

formed by the meeting of the rafters c.c. The feet of the rafters being tied together by the beam s, and being thus incapable of yielding



in the direction of their length, their apex becomes a fixed point, to which the beam a is trussed or tied up to prevent its sagging; to prevent the rafters from sagging there are inserted the struts d d.

6. in architecture, a bracket or modillon supporting a projection from the face of a wall.

7. an appliance for giving support in cases of rupture or hernia, usually consisting of a pad on a special belt.

8. a padded jacket or dress worn under armor to protect the body from the effects of friction. [Oba]

truss, 9.1.; trussed (trust), pt., pp.; trussing, pp. [ME. trussen; OFr. trusser, irosser, trousser, to pack, bind, or gird up, truss.]

1. originally, to put or make up into a truss or bundle; to bundle.

2. to seize and hold firmly; to seize and carry off or aloft: said especially of birds of prey. [Archaic.]

3. to tie up; sometimes with up.

4. to hang: frequently with up. [Archaic.]

5. (a) to enclose or gird (the body) with a garment; (b) to tie, fasten, or tighten (a garment, etc.). [Now Rare.]

6. to skower or bind the wings, etc. of (a fowl) before cooking; to disembowel, etc.

7. in building, to furnish with a truss or trusses; to strengthen or support by a truss. truss, a stocky; round and thick. [Obs.] truss bridge, a bridge supported largely by trusses.



truss hoop, in nautical usage, a hoop round a yard or mast to which an iron truss is fixed.

truss/ing, m. 1. the beams, rods, etc. that form a truss.

2. the act of one who trusses.

3. constructional trusses collectively.

4. bracing by or as by trusses.

trust, m. [MR. trust, tryst; ON. trusts, trust, protection, firmness.]

1. confidence; a reliance or resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship, or other sound principle of another person or thing.

Whose putteth his trust in the Lord shall be safe.

— Prov. xxix. 25.

Whose putteth his trust in the Lord shall be safe.

2. one who or that which is trusted.
O Lord God, thou art my trust from my youth.

—Ps. kxi. 5.
3. something received in confidence; that which is confided to one e faith; as, to violate a sacred trust.

Reward them well, if they observe their trust.

A responsibility or obligations.

Reward them well, it they observe their fust.

- Denham.

4. responsibility or obligation resulting from this.

5. confident expectation of any event; anticipation; hope.

His trust was with th' Elemal to be deemed Equal in strength.

6. trustworthiness; loyalty. [Rare.]

7. keeping; csre; custody.

8. confidence in a purchaser's intention or future ability to pay for goods, etc. delivered; credit; as, he sells on trust.

9. something entrusted to a person; a charge, duty, etc.

10. (a) a combination of corporations in the same industry or allied industries, usually

fise, bull, brute, tfirn, up; cry, myth; çat, machine, ace, church, chord; gem, afiger, (Fr.) bon, as; this, thin; aqure

1963